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TWO CENTS.

JOHNSON'S TREATY CHANGE DEFEATED BY MARGIN OF TWO

Senate Unexpectedly Takes Vote on Equalization With British Empire.

SEVEN REPUBLICANS AGAINST AMENDMENT

Two Democrats Recorded in Favor of Proposal to Change Text. Vote Is 40 to 38.

By the narrow margin of two votes the Johnson amendment to the treaty of peace with Germany was defeated in the Senate today. The vote stood

40 to 38 against the amendment. The rejection of this amendment designed to equalize the representation of the United States and the British empire in the league of nations, marks another milestone in the consideration of the treaty. Had it not been for the fact that seven republicans voted against the amendment, while only two democrats voted for it, the amendment to the text would have been adopted. The republicans voting against the smendment were Senators Edge, Hale, Kellogg, Keyes, McNary, Nelson and Sterling. The two democrats who voted for the amendment were Senators Shields and Gore. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, another democrat, was present, but paired and unable to vote for the amendment, as he desired to do.

Building Which Was Used for Nearly a Century Was Recently Unable to vote for the amendment, as he desired to do.

Vote Comes Unexpecetdly.

The vote on the Johnson amendment came unexpectedly. It was thought support of the administration forces in mupport of the treaty, asked unanimous consent to take a vote at 1:30 this afternoon. As soon as a quorum was obtained Senator Lodge, the republican leader, rose and declared that he saw no reason for fixing a time to vote, and urged that the vote be taken immediately. The vote was then taken.

then taken.

As the roll was called and it became evident that the vots would be close, passes were sent scurrying to call in absent senators, and the telephones were used also. It had been the expediation of the administration forces that the amendment would be defeat-

Record of Roll Call. roll call follows:

ublicans-Ball, Borah, Brande Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee. Capper, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen,
Gronna, Harding, Johnson of Califernia, Jones of Washington, Kenyon,
Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge,
McCormick, McLean, Moses, New,
Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose,
Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot,
Spencer, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth and Warren—36.

Democrats—Gore, and Shields—2. Gore and Shields-2.

Democration Total, 38.
Against adoption:
Republicans—Colves, McCv Against adoption:
Republicans—Colt, Edge, Hale, Kellogs, Keyes, McCumber, McNary, Nelson and Sterling—9.
Democrats—Bankhead, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Jones of New Mexico, King, Kirby, McKellav, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Pomerane, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh of Montana and Williams—31.

Total, 40.

Sentiment of Non-Voting Eighteen. Of the eighteen senators not voting Senator Walsh, democrat, of Massa-chusetts, voted for the Johnson amendment, but later withdrew his vote in the absence of his pair, Sena-ter Stanley, democrat, of Kentucky, who epposed the amendment. Others absent or paired and not vot-

others absent or paired and not voting were:

For adoption—Senator Calder, republican, New York; Reed, democrat, Missouri; Elkins, republican, West Virginia; Fernald, republican, Maine, and Watson, republican, Indiana.

Against—Ashurst, democrat, Arigona; Beckham, democrat, Kentucky; Tehnam, democrat, South Dakota; Johnson, democrat, South Dakota; Kendrick, democrat, Wyoming; Mar-tin, democrat, Virginia; Owen, democrat, Oklahoma; Phelan, democrat, California; Pittman, democrat, Nevada; Smith, democrat, Georgia; Smith, democrat, South Carolina, and Wolcott, democrat, Delaware.

Announce Their Position.

After the result had been announced Senators Smith, Georgia; Ashurst, Arizona, and Phelan, California, democrats, announced that had they been present they would have voted against the amendment. Senator Phelan said he would support a reservation on the

Whn the Moses amendment, also dealing with voting power in the league, was taken up, Senator Chields, democrat. Tennessee, offered a substitute. There were indications, however, that a final vote would be reached before adjournment today. Immediately after the vote upon the lobusers amendment was an expensed. Senator Johnson of California introduced another amendment designed and intended to equalize this country's vote with that of any other country, not only in the council and assembly, but also in any labor conference organized under the league. Action upon it, however, was deferred until disposition of all committee ainendments had been made.

In announcing his opposition to the district of Maryland, and the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William and part of Stafford county, in the state of Virginia, for which district there was created a separate court, to be held, however, by the district judge of the district of Maryland.

Circuit Court Fairfax and Prince Georges, part, if not all, of Charles and part of each of Anne Arundel and St. Marys counties in Maryland, and the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William and part of Stafford county, in the state of Virginia, for which district there was created a separate court, to be held, however, by the district judge of the district of Maryland.

Circuit Court Fairfax and Prince Georges, part, if not all, of Charles and part of each of Anne Arundel and St. Marys counties in Maryland, and the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William and part of Stafford county, in the state of Virginia, for which district there was created a separate court, to be held, however, by the district judge of the district of Maryland.

In announcing his opposition to the Moses amendment, as well as the Shields substitute, Senator Hitch-cock said the latter's proposal "practically disqualifies and bars all British dominions from the league," and is a "radical, drastic and destructive amendment to the league of nations." endment to the league of nations."
If it is adopted it will practically stroy the treaty," said Senator

KENTUCKY BANK ROBBED.

, Looters Blow Safe and Get \$40,000 in Liberty Bonds. CINCINNATI, October 27. The safe-

ty deposit vault in the Bank of Alexandria, at Alexandria, Ky., a few miles south of Cincinnati, was blown open by cracksmen early today, and bank officials estimate that \$40,000 worth of liberty bonds comprised the loot obtained by the robbers.

be drawn later in the week to the selection of rent commissioners for the District of Columbia under the new rent law, it was learned today. Applications for appointment on the board have been pouring into the White House in large volume. The necessity for the setting up of machinery of the new rent law is recognized by officials, and at the earliest moment that the President's condition will permit the list of names will be laid before him for the choosing of the board. Request today for the names of candidates, was met by White House officials with the counter query, in a jocular manner, of "How many pages is The Star running now? Am afraid you will have to throw out still more columns of advertising to carry all the names of applicants."

IS KEUEDICATED

Chief Justice McCoy Conducts Elaborate Program of Exercises.

JUSTICE W. P. STAFFORD IS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Thoroughly Reconstructed.

BY THOS. M. HARVEY. Washington's temple of justice-the econstructed courthouse at the head that the debate would run along perhaps throughout the day. None of the senators desired to speak further. Senator Reed of Missouri, who was expected to make a long speech in favor of the amendment, was away from the chamber on account of illness.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, leader of the aministration forces in support of the treaty seed unanic reconstructed courtnoise at the head of John Marshall place—the corner in the Belgian ruler's arrival. It was add to have been the first time the held on the ways a week awaiting the Belgian ruler's arrival. It was add to have been the first time the Belgian ruler's arrival. It was add to have been the first time the belgian ruler's arrival. It was a man had been asked to stand sponsor for a vessel, and certainly the first time the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time the first time to held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time in the held on the ways a week awaiting the sent time to held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways and the ways and the ways and the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways and the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways and the ways a week awaiting the sent held on the ways and the ways an representatives from the Oldest Inhabitants' Association and the Columbia Historical Society, as well as simple program for the reception of a large gathering of the general puba large gathering of the general pub-lic. The services opened with an invocation by Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, which was followed by eloquent speeches replete with historical remi-niscences and interesting anecdotes, and closed with benediction by Mgr. C. F. Thomas, rector of St. Patrick's

Chief Justice Presides.

the District Supreme Court presided. the District Supreme Court presided. He was introduced by H. Prescott Gatley, president of the bar association. Introducing the presiding justice, Mr. Gatley said: "The corner stone of the building was laid a century ago. I feel safe in saying that prior to the transformation that has recently taken place in it, judging from its then appearance, every one was prepared to admit its age without argument. Now that it has been so magnificently remodeled and reconstructed it was deemed appropriate that fitting ceremonies attend priate that fitting ceremonies attend

its opening.
"It also seems eminently fitting that euring this beautiful structure and who presides over the courts held within its walls should preside at

Chief Justice McCoy spoke briefly, paying special tribute to his predecessor. J. Harry Covington, former chief justice, who was able to secure from Congress the first appropriation from Congress the first appropriation for the remodeling of the building. He also thanked the committees of Congress for the aid in completing the structure and expressed the gratitude of the judges and members of the bar to Eliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, who had charge of the building, to August Eccard, superintendent of construction, and oth-

Justice Stafford Chief Speaker. Justice Wendell P. Stafford was the first speaker. He was followed by J. Harry Covington, former chief jus-tice, and by Attorney Henry E. Davis, former United States attorney for the District of Columbia. An illus-trated monograph containing a history of the courthouse by Attorney F. Regis Noel and Margaret B. Downing, and the details of today's celebration, published by Judd & Det-

Shows D. C. Court's Origin.

In opening his address, Henry E. Davis traced the establishment of the Davis traced the establishment of the District as a separate judicial entity, citing provisions of the Constitution and citing provisions of the Constitution and the respective acts of Maryland, Virginia and Congress leading up to the enactment of the judiciary act of September 24, 1789, which, as he pointed out, while dividing the United States into judicial districts, including those of Maryland and Virginia, made no provision for a court in the District of Columbia. Then, taking up the act of February 13, 1801, for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, he noted that this act still left the District as such without its provisions, and recalled the almost forgotten fact that by this act there was established a district called \$1 and enrolling. there was established a district called the District of Potomac, including, ac-cording to present geography, the Dis-trict of Columbia, the counties of Mont-

By the later act of February 27, 1801, the Circuit Court of the District of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was established, consisting of one chief judge and two associate judges, and by act of March 3, 1801, it was provided that the chief judge of this court should hold court for the District of Potomac. Afterward, by act of March 8, 1802, effective July 1, 1802, the District of Potomac was abolished, and for the first time the District of Columbia was given a District of Columbia was given a judicial system of its own.

He then cited the act of July 7, 1838, estblishing a separate criminal court for the District, prior to which date

PRESIDENT MAY CONSIDER RULERS OF BELGIUM TO SPEND 5 HOURS IN PHILADELPHIA

Busy Time Planned Before Their Departure for This City About 6 P.M.

KING VIEWS NEW YORK FROM NAVY FLYING BOAT

Albert Decorates Roosevelt's Grave, Visits J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Queen Receives Pershing.

By the Associated Press.
PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—Arrangements for the visit of the Hing and Queen of Belgium to Philadelphia today did not leave an idle moment for the royal guests of the city. The program called for a five-hour stay between the royal party's arrival from New York and departure for Washing-

ton about 6 p.m.

After being welcomed by Mayor Smith and a committee of citizens, the city's official reception called for a drive from official reception called for a drive from the railroad station to Independence Hall, where every preparation was made to give the Beigian monarchs and Prince Leopold ample opportunity to view the Liberty Bell, inspect the deciaration room and visit the old supreme court room and banquet hall in the ancient and historic building.

King to Be First Man to Name Ship After a visit to the headquarters of the Belgium relief committee and the American Red Cross, it was arranged that the king should visit the great Hog Island shipyard and Queen Elizabeth to go to Bryn Mawr College. King Albert was invited to christen the troopship Cantigny, which had been held on the ways a week awaiting the Belgian ruler's arrival. It was said to have been the first time in the history of American shiphyliding that

At Bryn Mawr Hiss Helen Taft, acting head of the college and daughter of former President Taft, arranged a

Views New York From Airship. King Albert bade New York an aerial farewell today. Accompanied by Count Guy d'Oultremont of his staff and J. M. Nye, special agent of panied by his wife. the State Department, the king boarded a Navy flying boat piloted by Ensign Frank Lamb and flew for nearly at hour over Manhattan and Brooklyn. When the king boarded the machine he was undecided what course he wished to take and was given a map and telephone set through which he communicated his instructions to the pilot. The plane arose from the Hudson river opposite the Columbia Yacht Club, flew up the river and circled over Grant's tomb, and then dart. cled over Grant's tomb, and then darted out across Manhattan and over Brooklyn and part of Long Island. Later the king returned to his hotel and, with the queen, Prince Leopold and other members of his party, was taken to the Pennsylvania station, where the tradelinking to take

them to Philadelphia. them to Philadelphia.

King Albert is tentatively planning to stop off at Richmond on his way from Washington to Newport News.

He has expressed a desire to visit a

tobacco factory there.

The queen has been so impressed with her visit to the United States that she is reported to be considering another visit here in a couple of years. Decorates Grave of Roosevelt.

the simple ceremony, for the skies were leaden and his majesty passed through Long Island almost unrecognized. The king and the little party who accompanied him were met at the gates of Young's Memorial cemetery by Lieut Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who escorted the Belgian monarch to the quarters. plot where lies the former President.

The little procession then walked down the hillside and entered motor visit the bureau of engraving and printing. There they were ushered into the famous trophy room, where Albert was welcomed by the widow of Col. Roosevelt, who chatted with him in his own tongue.

Instead of returning directly to his hotel King Albert and Prince Leopold kept on to the Bronx Zoological Gar-

After several conferences King Albert drove to Tarrytown to visit John D. Rockefeller, jr.

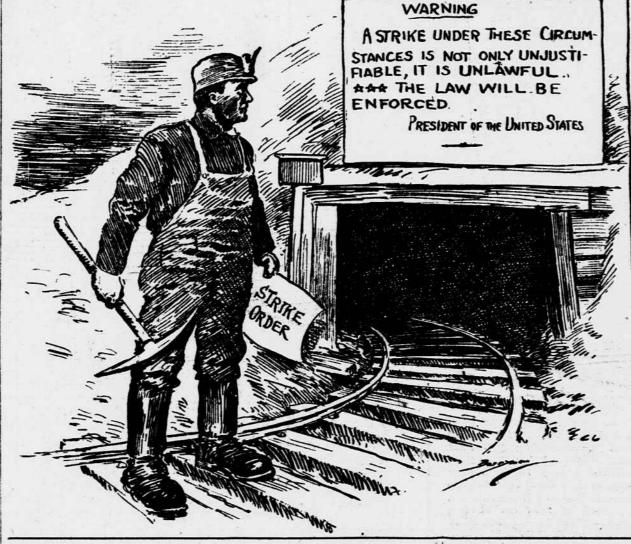
Pershing Greets the Queen. Queen Elizabeth attended one of the later masses at St. Albert's Church \$1 and enrolling.

King Albert decorated Baron De Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian ambassador to the United States, Knight the highest decoration he can bestow

WILL DISCUSS INFLUENZA. Main Topic of Public Health Con-

vention in New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, October 27 .- Considerable of the time of the annual bassador, Baron de Cartier. convention here of the American Pub-

COLUMBUS HOST TO PRIMATE Cardinal Mercier Will Reach Ohio



Washington Program for King HIGHER PAY ASKED and Queen of the Belgians

9:00 p.m.—Their majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, His Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant and the royal Belgian party will be received formally by the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall and cabinet members at the Union station.

9:10 p.m.—Their majesties and the royal Belgian party will drive to their residence, 2829 16th street.

TOMORROW.

9:45 a.m.—His majesty will receive informally members of the will be sought from Congress by the

11:00 to 11:10-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will Federal Employes' Union. The emreceive the call of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall.

11:10 to 12:00 m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will receive calls of the cabinet officers, president pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. Each official will be accom-

12:40 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave A resolution, drawn up by the cir residence for the Capitol.

1:00 p.m.—His majesty will address the Senate of the United Columbia, Whether the resolution their residence for the Capitol.

States, during which time her majesty will visit the galleries of the when introduced will carry this pro-Senate and of the House of Representatives, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall. The Duke of Brabant will accompany his majesty. 1:30 p.m.—His majesty will address the House of Representa- an increase,

1:50 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave the House of Representatives.

2:15 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will arrive at their residence and lunch privately. 4:00 p.m.-His majesty will be decorated by the chief of staff

and Gen. Pershing. 4:30 p.m.-Her majesty will receive certain ladies, including those who rendered service to the Belgian cause.

4:30 p.m.—His majesty will receive the former ministers to 4:45 p.m.—Their majesties will receive certain persons whom

his majesty has designated. 8:00 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave day upon the grave of Roosevelt at their residence for dinner given in their honor by the Vice Presi-Oyster Bay. There were few to see dent and Mrs. Marshall at 2020 Massachusetts avenue.

WEDNESDAY.

10:00 a.m.—Their majestics and the Duke of Brabant will with members of Congress regarding this bill and was assured of their earnleave their residence and proceed to national Red Cross head-

10:45 a.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will 11:00 to 12:10 p.m.-To be held in reserve for engagements

his majesty may care to accept. 12:45 p.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brahant will leave their residence for the navy yard.

1:00 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will Substantial Increases in Salary and lunch on board the Mayflower and will spend the entire afternoon at Mount Vernon. 5:15 p.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will ar-

rive in Washington and proceed to their residence. 8:00 p.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave their residence for the dinner to be given in their honor by the

THURSDAY.

Secretary of State at his residence, 1323 18th street.

(The morning to be held in reserve for engagements his majesty may care to accept.) 1:00 p.m.-His majesty will give an informal luncheon.

2:30 p.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave their residence. 3:00 p.m.-His majesty will receive a degree from the George Washington University at Memorial Continental Hall.

3:30 p.m.—His majesty will receive a degree from the Catholic University at McMahon Hall. 4:00 p.m.—Her majesty will receive a degree from Trinity

4:45 p.m.—Their majesties will take tea informally with Mrs.

Wilson at the White House. 8:00 p.m.—Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant will leave their residence for the Belgian embassy, 1870 Massachusetts avenue, to attend a dinner given in their honor by the Belgian am-

11:45 p.m.-Departure of their majesties and the Duke of lie Health Association will be devoted Brabant from their residence for the navy yard. 12:00 p.m.-Their majesties and the Duke of Brabant and members of the royal Belgian party will embark on the May-

SENATOR MARTIN RESTLESS.

Passes Bad Night, But Takes Usual Nourishment at Breakfast.

flower at the navy yard.

QUEEN ON WAY TO ENGLAND. Victoria of Spain Passes Through Juvisy, East of Paris.

District.

He then recalled the act of March 3, 1863, abolishing the Circuit, District, and establishing in lieu thereof the present Supreme Court of the District and establishing in lieu thereof the present Supreme Court of the District of Court of the District of Court of the District and establishing in lieu thereof the present Supreme Court of the District of the Memorial Hall.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Was able to Iralis.

PARIS, October 27.—Queen Victoria of Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving the coal operators would approach the strike. Said on eofficial, "would be reached within three days if the coal operators would approach the way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arriving a proving for Spain, on her way to England, arrived at Juvisy, east of Paris, at 8:20 o'clock

Temporary Advance Sought to Meet Living Cost Pending Reclassification.

in the salaries of all District employes, except firemen and policemen who now make \$1,500 a year or less District employes' branch of the ployes want the proposed increase to remain in effect to meet the high cost of living until the reclassification commission completes its work.

This was announced today by E.

M. Dawson, president of the District branch of the Federal Employes' Union.

vision is not certain.

Firemen and policemen are excluded because Congress already has taken steps to give these branches

4,500 Workers Interested.

Approximately 4,500 District workers, it was estimated at the District building, would come in for the 40 per cent increase if the limit is left at \$1,500. Officials of the union will take steps today or tomorrow to have the resolu-tion introduced. Chairman Mapes of the House District committee stated last week that his committee would consider a proposed temporary increase for District employes if approved by the Commissioners. It is probable that the resolution will be sent to the Commissioners for their opinion as soon as it is introduced.

· Reasons for Asking Increase. In seeking a temporary raise pending a revision of salaries by the reclassification commission, the District workers argue that if the present cost of living warranted an increase for policemen and firemen, it also warrants an increase for them. increase for them

President Dawson today conferred

No-Strike Clause Carried in Measure.

The firemen's pay bill passed the House late this afternoon. The House this afternoon is con-

sidering the bill granting substantial increases in salary to the entire perincreases in salary to the entire personnel of the District fire department. The proposed increases are identical with those which the House recently approved for the District police force. The bill also includes a no-strike clause similar to that which was invoked against the members of the metropolitan police force.

Although no time limit has been set for debate, Chairman Mapes hopes to get the firemen's pay bill passed by

to get the firemen's pay bill passed by the House today.

Mr. Blanton Makes Charges. Sensational charges were made on Sensational charges were made on the floor by Representative Blanton of Texas during discussion of this bill. He said that a police sergeant had forcibly taken from a young woman war worker from Texas a ring which he claimed had been stolen in the neighborhood in which the girl lived.

Representative Blanton told his colleagues that he and Mrs. Blanton had Representative Blanton told his col-leagues that he and Mrs. Blanton had met this young woman when she first came to Washington, and that they remembered the ring, and he finally secured its return after the police department had caused the young

Firemen's Bill Explained.

The firemen's increase pay bill was explained by Chairman Mapes of the House District committee and by Chairman Gould of the special subcommittee. Representative Madden of illinois asked many questions regarding how the proposed increases correspond with the salaries paid in this strike may be avoided." Mr. Lewis dealing with the strike naturally will not be disclosed until the strike has discussion of this bill gave an oppor-tunity for members of the House to make speeches upon a wide range of

U. S. COURSE IN STRIKE **DEPENDS ON RESPONSE** OF MINERS TO REASON

HOUSE CHAPLAIN ASKS DIVINE AID IN CRISIS

In his prayer opening the House of Representatives today. Rev. Henry N. Couden, the chaplain,

"We are threatened with a crisis which defies our government and would overthrow its sacred insti-tutions, inaugurated by a few hundred thousand people and bring about untold misery, sorrow, grief and even death, to the one hundred and ten millions involved in an unwarranted dispute between labor and capital.

"Interpose, we beseech Thee, with Il the strength of Thy holy influence and so move upon the minds and hearts of those engaged in the contest that law and order may obtain and peace and happi-ness reign in our midst, through Him. who lived and died that love

TO PREVENT CLASH

Leader Asserts They Are Willing to Negotiate New Agreement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 27. While preparations for the strike of the half-million soft-coal miners of the United States, ordered for next Saturday, are being continued, it was said at the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here today that the miners are ready and willing to negotiate a new wage agreement between now and November I that will avert the strike. "We don't know what the week will bring forth," said Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, the official publication of the organization. "We do know this, that the miners are ready and willing—and have been—to negotiate a new wage agreement between now and November 1. And we do know that the operators have refused. They have rejected proposal after proposal.

Ask Pressure on Both Sides. operators that it is using on the United Mine Workers of America there would be no trouble in bringing about a settlement. All pressure, so far, has been on the miners and none on the operators. The government could bring the operators into conference easily, if it wanted to.

"The organized miners do not want to strike—it is a last resort. It is,

and always has been, the policy of the mine workers to use all honorable means to avoid a strike. We hop ment, which will make the strik called for next Saturday unnecessary.
"We want the public to know that the miners have done everything in their power to bring about a conference so that a new wage agreement could be negotiated and the strike avoided. Up to this time our efforts have been unsuccessful; the opera tors seem determined to force a strike on the public in order to maintain the high price of coal at the mines."

Claims 500,000 Affected.

Should the strike go into effect next Saturday, Mr. Searles said, every or-ganized bituminous coal miner in the United States would cease the production of coal and a large number of non-organized miners would join the strike. He estimated that be-tween 500,000 and 600,000 men world walk out, and added that the government estimated that the shut-down would cut off 80 per cent of the bituminous coal produced in the United States.

The strike, according to Mr. Searles.

The strike, according to Mr. Searles, would affect the partially organized fields of central Fenantizania, parts of West Miginia, excluding the Focahontas field: which is not organized; portions of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Alabama and Colorado and all of the 100 per cent organized fields, which include Chio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, western Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana and Washington. Bituminous miners in Canada will not be affected. John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners, does not expect to return John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners, does not expect to return to Indianapolis until Wednesday, the date set for the meeting of the exec-utive board of the United Mine Workers, at which, it is expected, a statement in reply to President Wil-son's demand that the strike order be rescinded will be drafted.

"Force Will Not Aliay Crisis," President Lewis Says of Miners' Fight

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 27 .- the government. Prefacing his announcement with the statement that he had received no Administration Program communication from government! sources as to President Wilson's stand against the threatened strike of soft coal miners November 1, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, today de-clared "the widely heralded intima-tion that force may be resorted to will not serve to allay the crisis."

Denies Power by Prosecution. "The threats to prosecute and in-

rarcerate myself and associates will neither prevent the strike nor termi-nate it, if it occurs," Mr. Lewis said. Visited at his home here, where he woman much trouble and humiliation. stated there were no new develop-ments in the strike situation. He was keeping in touch with international headquarters at Indianapolic by long-distance telephone

semble the coal operators and use its developed.

power and influence to get from them for the miners a just consideration of ernment will do in the event of a

President's Firm Stand Intended as Warning to Reckless Faction.

PATRIOTISM URGED ON RANK AND FILE

Men to Be Reassured That Government Listens to

Their Complaints

BY N. O. MESSENGER. Administration officials are not disthreatened coal strike situation, todiscuss ways and means for the government's carrying out President Wilson's announced determination to prevent the tying up of the hatlon's supply of bluminous coal, it was pointed out today in authoritative of-

pointed out today in authoritative official circles that affairs have not
yet reached the stage of acuteness
contemplated in the President's warning of what the government will do
in the last extremity.

It should be carefully noted, it was
said, that the gravamen of the President's message to the people of Saturday night was an appeal to the
common sense, the humanity and duty
to the public of the coal miners, together with a logical analysis of all
the circumstances attending the negotiations to prevent a strike. That
portion of his message was addressed
to the rank and file, the great mass
of the coal miners, a large percentage of whom are believed to be
law-abiding American citizens. law-abiding American citizens.

The firm notice of the government's intention to take whatever measures may be found necessary to maintain law and order and to defeat a threat-

ened mass attack upon the people and the government of the United States was addressed to the lawless and reckless element disposed to foment

Recognizes Grievances. The view is still held, and it was maintained during the fruitless negotiations which ended so dramatically last week, that the administration recognizes that the miners have grievances which should be considered by the operators. It is conceded that there may be grounds for complaint as to wages and working conditions which should be given consideration.

The President, it was pointed out today, gave attention to this feature in his Saturday night proclamation by proposing further conferences and arbitration of the questions at issue arbitration of the questions at issue between the workingmen and their employers. It was the ruthless method proposed by the leaders of the miners' organization of refusing the eleventh-hour appeal of President Wilson and of Secretary of Labor Wilson to continue the conferences which brought forth the admonition that the government will not assent to the carrying out of the program of the labor leaders for inflicting upon the nation the calamity it contemplates.

nation the calamity it contemplates. Miners Have Not Voted.

During the recent conference stress was repeatedly laid upon the fact that a strike with consequences of the magnitude involved in the threatened movement had never been sub-mitted to a vote of the miners them-selves. It was ordered by a conven-tion of delegates, and it has been claimed that the mass of the coal miners probably nover considered going to the extent which the conven-tion was induced by the leaders to

propose.

The claim has been made that unquestionably a considerable proportion of the men would not be willing of joining in a movement denounce by the President of the United States as an overt act against the govern-ment and people of this country. The administration feels it is said, that this fact warranted another appeal to the men themselves to consent further conference and to be as-sured of the friendly attitude of the government toward their just claims for betterment of their condition.

Individual Action. It is thought at least possible that by the government in their right to work. In other strikes now in effect men have refused to obey their leaders'

orders to strike.
Strong emphasis was laid today by
administration officials upon the point
that the days intervening before November 1, when the order to strik comes effective, should be devoted to reasoning with the men, and especially to reassuring them that the government has not refused to listen to their complaints, but, on the contrary, is eager to have them brought under me-At the same time there is no abate-

ment of the unequivocal announcement that in the event of a failure of the appeal to reason, humanity and patroit-ism, and a resort to force and disorder, the government will use every means in its power to protect the people and

Will Not Be Disclosed **Until Struggle Starts**

Measures to meet the situation which would result from the threatcned strike of bituminous coal miners Saturday were considered today by administration officials. No reply from officers of the United

Mine Workers of America to the demand of President Wilson that the strike be called off is expected until after the miners' executive commit-tee meets at Indianapolis Wednes-day, but meantime officials took cognizance of the statements of union leaders that it would be physically impossible to withdraw the strike or der by November 1.
The administration's program for